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DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
JAN 24 '41

General

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House December 29]

This is not a fireside chat on war. It is a talk on national security; because the nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence and all of the things that American independence means to you and to me and to ours.

Tonight, in the presence of a world crisis, my mind goes back eight years ago to a night in the midst of a domestic crisis. It was a time when the wheels of American industry were grinding to a full stop, when the whole banking system of our country had ceased to function.

I well remember that while I sat in my study in the White House, preparing to talk with the people of the United States, I had before my eyes the picture of all those Americans with whom I was talking. I saw the workmen in the mills, the mines, the factories; the girl behind the counter; the small shopkeeper; the farmer doing his spring plowing; the widows and the old men wondering about their life's savings.

I tried to convey to the great mass of American people what the banking crisis meant to them in their daily lives.

Tonight, I want to do the same thing, with the same people, in this new crisis which faces America.

We met the issue of 1933 with courage and realism.

¹Delivered from the White House over a Nationwide network and broadcast to foreign countries over short wave December 29, 1940, 9:30 p. m.

We face this new crisis—this new threat to the security of our Nation—with the same courage and realism.

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

For, on September 27, 1940, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations—a program aimed at world control—they would unite in ultimate action against the United States.

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

Three weeks ago their leader stated, "There are two worlds that stand opposed to each other." Then in defiant reply to his opponents, he said this: "Others are correct when they say: 'With this world we cannot ever reconcile ourselves.' . . . I can beat any other power in the world." So said the leader of the Nazis.

In other words, the Axis not merely admits but proclaims that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy of government and our philosophy of government.

In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all

thought of dominating or conquering the world.

At this moment, the forces of the states that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom are being held away from our shores. The Germans and Italians are being blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British, and by the Greeks, and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from subjugated countries. The Japanese are being engaged in Asia by the Chinese in another great defense.

In the Pacific is our fleet.

Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the Monroe Doctrine was conceived by our Government as a measure of defense in the face of a threat against this hemisphere by an alliance in continental Europe. Thereafter, we stood on guard in the Atlantic, with the British as neighbors. There was no treaty. There was no "unwritten agreement".

Yet, there was the feeling, proven correct by history, that we as neighbors could settle any disputes in peaceful fashion. The fact is that during the whole of this time the Western Hemisphere has remained free from aggression from Europe or from Asia.

Does anyone seriously believe that we need to fear attack while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? Does anyone seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the Axis powers were our neighbor there?

If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere in-

cluded, would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

Some of us like to believe that even if Great Britain falls, we are still safe, because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

But the width of these oceans is not what it was in the days of clipper ships. At one point between Africa and Brazil the distance is less than from Washington to Denver—five hours for the latest type of bomber. And at the north of the Pacific Ocean, America and Asia almost touch each other.

Even today we have planes which could fly from the British Isles to New England and back without refueling. And the range of the modern bomber is ever being increased.

During the past week many people in all parts of the Nation have told me what they wanted me to say tonight. Almost all of them expressed a courageous desire to hear the plain truth about the gravity of the situation. One telegram, however, expressed the attitude of the small minority who want to see no evil and hear no evil, even though they know in their hearts that evil exists. That telegram begged me not to tell again of the ease with which our American cities could be bombed by any hostile power which had gained bases in this Western Hemisphere. The gist of that telegram was: "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts."

Frankly and definitely there is danger ahead—danger against which we must prepare. But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of it, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads.

Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn non-intervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. Non-intervention pact or not, the fact remains that they were attacked, overrun, and thrown into the modern form of slavery at an hour's notice or even without any notice at all. As an exiled leader of one of these nations said to me the other day: "The

notice was a minus quantity. It was given to my government two hours after German troops had poured into my country in a hundred places."

The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim that they are occupying a nation for the purpose of "restoring order". Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are "protecting it" against the aggression of somebody else.

For example, Germany has said that she was occupying Belgium to save the Belgians from the British. Would she hesitate to say to any South American country, "We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States"?

Belgium today is being used as an invasion base against Britain, now fighting for its life. Any South American country, in Nazi hands, would always constitute a jumping-off place for German attack on any one of the other republics of this hemisphere.

Analyze for yourselves the future of two other places even nearer to Germany if the Nazis won. Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing exception in an unfree world? Or the islands of the Azores which still fly the flag of Portugal after five centuries? We think of Hawaii as an outpost of defense in the Pacific. Yet, the Azores are closer to our shores in the Atlantic than Hawaii is on the other side.

There are those who say that the Axis powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. This is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples. The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed, time and again, that all other races are their inferiors and therefore subject to their orders. And most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all the world.

Let us no longer blind ourselves to the undeniable fact that the evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted so many others are already within our own gates. Your

Government knows much about them and every day is ferreting them out.

Their secret emissaries are active in our own and neighboring countries. They seek to stir up suspicion and dissension to cause internal strife. They try to turn capital against labor and vice versa. They try to reawaken long slumbering racial and religious enmities which should have no place in this country. They are active in every group that promotes intolerance. They exploit for their own ends our natural abhorrence of war. These trouble-breeders have but one purpose. It is to divide our people into hostile groups and to destroy our unity and shatter our will to defend ourselves.

There are also American citizens, many of them in high places, who, unwittingly in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these agents. I do not charge these American citizens with being foreign agents. But I do charge them with doing exactly the kind of work that the dictators want done in the United States.

These people not only believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations. Some of them go much further than that. They say that we can and should become the friends and even the partners of the Axis powers. Some of them even suggest that we should imitate the methods of the dictatorships. Americans never can and never will do that.

The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender.

Even the people of Italy have been forced to become accomplices of the Nazis; but at this moment they do not know how soon they will be embraced to death by their allies.

The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and France. They tell you that the Axis powers are going to win anyway; that all this bloodshed in the world could be saved;

and that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace, and get the best out of it that we can.

They call it a "negotiated peace". Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surrounds your community and on threat of extermination makes you pay tribute to save your own skins?

Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in history. And in these contests the Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis powers.

With all their vaunted efficiency and parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains.

The history of recent years proves that shootings and chains and concentration camps are not simply the transient tools but the very altars of modern dictatorships. They may talk of a "new order" in the world, but what they have in mind is but a revival of the oldest and the worst tyranny. In that there is no liberty, no religion, no hope.

The proposed "new order" is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based upon the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and self to dominate and enslave the human race.

The British people are conducting an active war against this unholy alliance. Our own future security is greatly dependent on the outcome of that fight. Our ability to "keep out of war" is going to be affected by that outcome.

Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit there is risk in *any* course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future.

The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters, which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure.

Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today.

Certain facts are self-evident.

In a military sense Great Britain and the British Empire are today the spearhead of resistance to world conquest. They are putting up a fight which will live forever in the story of human gallantry.

There is no demand for sending an American Expeditionary Force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your Government to send such a force. You can, therefore, nail any talk about sending armies to Europe as deliberate untruth.

Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and our people.

Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided, and must be more greatly aided, by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines. It is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia, and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day.

We are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency; and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain and the other free nations resisting aggression.

This is not a matter of sentiment or of controversial personal opinion. It is a matter of realistic military policy, based on the advice of our military experts who are in close touch with existing warfare. These military and naval experts and the members of the Congress and the administration have a single-minded purpose—the defense of the United States.

This Nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency—and with all possible speed. This great effort requires great sacrifice.

I would ask no one to defend a democracy which in turn would not defend everyone in the Nation against want and privation. The strength of this Nation shall not be diluted by the failure of the Government to protect the economic well-being of all citizens.

If our capacity to produce is limited by machines, it must ever be remembered that these machines are operated by the skill and the stamina of the workers. As the Government is determined to protect the rights of workers, so the Nation has a right to expect that the men who man the machines will discharge their full responsibilities to the urgent needs of defense.

The worker possesses the same human dignity and is entitled to the same security of position as the engineer or manager or owner. For the workers provide the human power that turns out the destroyers, the airplanes, and the tanks.

The Nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lock-outs. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed.

And on the economic side of our great defense program, we are, as you know, bending every effort to maintain stability of prices and with that the stability of the cost of living.

Nine days ago I announced the setting up of a more effective organization to direct our gigantic efforts to increase the production of munitions. The appropriation of vast sums of money and a well-coordinated executive direction of

our defense efforts are not in themselves enough. Guns, planes, and ships have to be built in the factories and arsenals of America. They have to be produced by workers and managers and engineers with the aid of machines, which in turn have to be built by hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the land.

In this great work there has been splendid co-operation between the Government and industry and labor.

American industrial genius, unmatched throughout the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and talents into action. Manufacturers of watches, of farm implements, linotypes, cash registers, automobiles, sewing machines, lawn mowers, and locomotives are now making fuses, bomb-packing crates, telescope mounts, shells, pistols, and tanks.

But all our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything. This can only be accomplished if we discard the notion of "business as usual". This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements for defense.

Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant capacity. The possible consequences of failure of our defense efforts now are much more to be feared.

After the present needs of our defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peacetime needs will require all of the new productive capacity—if not more.

No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense.

I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the Nation to build now with all possible speed every machine and arsenal and factory that we need to manufacture our defense material. We have the men, the skill, the wealth, and above all, the will.

I am confident that if and when production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials essential for defense purposes, then such produc-

tion must yield to our primary and compelling purpose.

I appeal to the owners of plants, to the managers, to the workers, to our own Government employees, to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. And with this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us who are officers of your Government will devote ourselves to the same whole-hearted extent to the great task which lies ahead.

As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your Government, with its defense experts, can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. The decision as to how much shall be sent abroad and how much shall remain at home must be made on the basis of our over-all military necessities.

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice, as we would show were we at war.

We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future.

There will be no "bottlenecks" in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no

combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek Army and from the forces of all the governments in exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives.

I believe that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information.

We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every good reason for hope—hope for peace, hope for the defense of our civilization and for the building of a better civilization in the future.

I have the profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense, to meet the threat to our democratic faith.

As President of the United States I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this Nation which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed.

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE²

[Released to the press December 29]

For several years now great world forces have been gathering and moving toward a collision. A group of dictators believed and still insist that force alone rules the earth, and that they have the force. Free nations, including our own, have held to the faith that freedom and not slavery, reason and not force, love and not hate, alone make life worthwhile. In 1939 the

two forces finally met. In 1940, the resulting war has ranged all the way from the Arctic to Africa and from England to China.

We now enter a new year.

It will bring greater responsibility for all of us—for the people who are speaking to you tonight and for you who are listening. It cannot be otherwise.

For we are responsible for defending the inheritance of freedom which made America what it is and made you and me what we are. We have to defend against fear and lies and

² Delivered December 29, 1940, 8 p. m., on a broadcast entitled "America's Outlook for 1941" arranged by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

race hates carefully cultivated from overseas. We have to defend against weaknesses in ourselves—against the temptation of profiteering and against concealed bribes from anti-American systems who think that any American businessman will sell out for a quick profit. We shall have to face facts, however unpleasant; and we shall have to work, perhaps harder than for many years.

We shall have greater responsibility to help other nations, who propose, as we do, to maintain their independence and their way of life. We shall have to use all our glorious economic strength to work with our neighbors in South America. We shall have to help Britain with her defense; to help China in her gallant struggle for existence.

We shall have to make possible an organization of peace, so that every nation which really

wishes peace may have it—peace on a basis of justice under law, and on a basis so just in economics that it will permit the citizens of every country to live in reasonable comfort, if they will renounce conquest. As a richest country, we shall have to be generous. As a strong country, we shall have to keep peace. As the most productive country in the world, we shall have to make our work count for the most.

I hope that the year 1941 may see the dark international clouds begin at last to clear. Yet this can happen only if we make it so; no other nation has the power. Our happiness in the new year rests in our own hands. It will be a year of work, and struggle, and sacrifice; but with it comes the only joy worthwhile—the happiness that is earned in the service of a great faith and a steadfast country.

LOSS OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:

[Departmental Order 908]

PART 19—LOSS OF NATIONALITY UNDER THE ACT APPROVED OCTOBER 14, 1940

FORMAL RENUNCIATION OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY

§ 19.1 Form for renunciation of American nationality. The following form is hereby prescribed under which a person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, and who shall have attained the age of 18 years may make a formal renunciation of his American nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state:

[Here follows the form entitled "Oath of

Renunciation of the Nationality of the United States".]

§ 19.2 Effective date for use of form. The foregoing form for the making of a formal renunciation of nationality before a consular officer of the United States in a foreign state shall not be used before January 12, 1941, when the Nationality Act of 1940 becomes effective. (Sec. 401 (f), 54 Stat. 1169)

[SEAL]

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

JANUARY 2, 1941.

[Departmental Order 909]

PART 19—LOSS OF NATIONALITY UNDER THE ACT APPROVED OCTOBER 14, 1940

CERTIFICATION OF THE LOSS OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY

§ 19.3 Certificate of diplomatic or consular officer. Whenever a diplomatic or consular of-

ficer of the United States has reason to believe that a person while in a foreign country has lost his American nationality under any provision of chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1168), he shall certify the facts upon which such belief is based to the Department of State in writing in the following form:

[Here follows the form entitled "Certificate of the Loss of the Nationality of the United States".]*

§ 19.4 Affidavit of expatriated person. (a) When obtainable, an affidavit executed in quadruplicate by the expatriated person should be attached to each copy of the certificate of the officer (§ 19.3).

This affidavit should contain in substance:

(1) That the affiant has voluntarily expatriated himself by the performance of one of the acts or the fulfillment of the conditions specified in chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1168);

(2) That his permanent residence in the United States, if he ever had one, has been voluntarily abandoned and that the expatriated person neither intends nor desires to resume residence in the United States in the immediate or near future;

(3) If naturalized in the United States, that the naturalization certificate is or has been surrendered voluntarily because of his expatriation;

(4) That the affiant neither intends nor desires to preserve his allegiance to the United States but intends and desires to preserve his new allegiance, if one has been acquired.

(b) Where it is not possible for the officer who executes the certificate of expatriation to obtain an affidavit from the expatriated person, he should exercise care in setting forth in his certificate such information as he may have which tends to support his belief that the individual concerned in the certificate has become expatriated.*

* §§ 19.3 to 19.7, inclusive, issued under authority of sec. 501, 54 Stat. 1171.

§ 19.5 Amplification of certificate. When preparing a certificate of expatriation the form abovementioned should be amplified in appropriate cases by adding a paragraph thereto setting forth the names, places and dates of birth, and present addresses of the spouse and children, if any, of the individual concerned and whether any such person is considered to have acquired foreign nationality. The certificate, however, is not to be regarded as a certificate of expatriation of the spouse or children of any person in whose case a certificate of expatriation is prepared.*

§ 19.6 Preparation of certificate for person who shall have attained the age of 18 years. A certificate should be prepared in any case of a person coming within the scope of chapter IV who shall have attained the age of 18 years, except in the case of a person who shall have been naturalized in a foreign state through the naturalization therein of a parent having legal custody, or who is a minor and residing in a foreign state with or under the legal custody of a parent who has lost American nationality, in which case a certificate of expatriation shall not be executed until the child concerned shall have attained the age of 23 years without having acquired or resumed permanent residence in the United States.*

§ 19.7 Execution of certificate in quadruplicate. The certificate should be executed in quadruplicate. Two copies thereof should be sent to the Department, one of which should be the original, and two should be retained in the files of the office in which it was executed. After the Department of State shall have approved the certificate it will so advise the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer, who will thereafter make a notation on the two copies retained by him to the effect that the certificate has been approved by the Department under the date of the instruction to the diplomatic or consular officer and who will thereafter forward a copy of such certificate to the person to whom it relates.*

[SEAL]
JANUARY 2, 1941.

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

[Departmental Order 910]

PART 19—LOSS OF NATIONALITY UNDER THE ACT
APPROVED OCTOBER 14, 1940

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY

§ 19.8 Application for certificate of American nationality. Any person who acquired the nationality of the United States at birth and who is involved in any manner in judicial or administrative proceedings in a foreign state in connection with which the establishment of his nationality in the United States is pertinent, may apply for such a certificate in the form herein prescribed. In the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, the application must be executed before a clerk of a Federal court or a State court authorized by section 301 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1140) to naturalize aliens within the jurisdiction in which the applicant resides or before an agent of the Department of State. In a foreign country the application must be executed before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. In an insular possession of the United States the application must be executed before a person in the office of the Chief Executive who has authority to administer oaths, except that in the Commonwealth of the Philippines it must be executed before a person having similar authority in the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. When an application is executed before a diplomatic or consular officer it should be in duplicate. There should be submitted with the application documentary evidence establishing that the applicant is involved in judicial or administrative proceedings pending in a foreign country in connection with which the establishment of his nationality of the United States is pertinent. There should be affixed to each application, including the duplicate application when required, a photograph of the applicant not more than 3 by 3 inches and not less than 2½ by 2½ inches in size, unmounted, printed on thin paper showing the full front view of the features of the applicant, and taken within 6 months of the date when submitted. A

separate photograph, which must be identical to that affixed to the application, should be submitted, in order that it may be affixed to the certificate of nationality if and when issued. The original copy of the application should in all cases be submitted to the Department of State.*

§ 19.9 Evidence of nationality to accompany application for certificate. Each application for a certificate of nationality must be accompanied by evidence of nationality of the character which is required by the Rules Governing the Granting and Issuing of Passports in the United States issued by the President on March 31, 1938, or any rules which may subsequently be issued by him. If the applicant has previously submitted satisfactory evidence of American citizenship in connection with an application for a passport or registration, it will not be necessary for him to duplicate such evidence. It will, however, be necessary for the applicant to satisfy the Secretary of State that he has not expatriated himself under the Nationality Act of 1940 or any prior act.*

§ 19.10. Form of application for certificate of nationality. The application must be in the following form:

[Here follows the form entitled "Application for a Certificate of Nationality for Use in a Judicial or Administrative Proceeding in a Foreign State".]*

§ 19.11 Form of certificate of nationality. Upon the approval of such an application a certificate of nationality for use in a judicial or administrative proceeding in a foreign state shall be issued in the following form:

[Here follows the form entitled "Certificate of Nationality".]*

§ 19.12 Transmission of certificate of nationality to foreign state. When a certificate of nationality is issued, it shall be transmitted through official channels to the judicial or administrative officer of the foreign state in which it is to be used.*

[SEAL]

JANUARY 2, 1941.

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

* §§ 19.8 to 19.12, inclusive, issued under authority of sec. 502, 54 Stat. 1171.

STATEMENT REGARDING PROPOSALS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS ON IN- TERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Released to the press December 30]

In reply to press inquiries regarding statements attributed today to Mr. Verne Marshall, of the "No Foreign War Committee", on the subject of peace proposals said to have been brought from Europe in October 1939 by Mr. William Rhodes Davis, the Department of State tonight issued the following statement:

"Naturally individual citizens often volunteer to the State Department information and suggestions pertaining to some phase of international affairs. These are always courteously received. Nothing, however, has come to the State Department on the subject mentioned which has proved feasible.

"Furthermore, the Government can only conduct important international affairs effectively through duly authorized and official channels created for that purpose."

American Republics

COLOMBIAN DEBT

[Released to the press December 31]

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, after maintaining full debt service on its 6-percent bonds, \$25,000,000 of which were issued through the usual private financial channels in 1927, and \$35,000,000 in 1928, finally, in 1933, was forced to suspend payments. However, before suspending payments, approximately \$3,800,000 of the first issue and \$5,000,000 of the second issue had been paid, reducing the amount of bonds then outstanding from \$60,000,000 to approximately \$51,200,000. In 1933 the Colombian Government made an additional payment in non-interest-bearing, deferred-interest certificates of \$1,799,534, which were redeemed at maturity in 1937, and in 1934 a further payment in 12-year 4-percent funding certificates of \$3,743,145, which it has regularly serviced.

Since that time the Colombian Government has carried on prolonged negotiations with representatives of the bondholders, in an effort to reach an agreement as to payment and an interest rate that the Colombian Government felt it would be able to meet. No permanent agreement has yet been reached.

About a year ago the Department of State, with the cooperation of the Treasury Department and the Federal Loan Administrator, acting merely as friendly intermediaries, began meeting with representatives of the Colombian Government and the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., of New York, in the hope of finding some common ground of adjustment that would be acceptable to both parties.

Some progress was made, and in the expectation of reaching a permanent agreement during 1940 the Colombian Government this year has paid 3 percent on both issues, amounting to approximately \$1,350,000, and has expended approximately \$400,000 in the purchase and retirement of bonds. These bonds and approximately \$6,000,000 face value of bonds theretofore purchased by the Colombian Government have been canceled so that the total outstanding amount at the present time on both issues is about \$44,000,000, with accrued interest at 6 percent of \$12,200,000.

The Colombian Government now offers to refund the principal of \$44,000,000 and accumulated interest at 3 percent amounting to \$6,100,000, a total of about \$50,100,000, with new

3-percent bonds of a maturity of 25 to 30 years, the exact date to be indicated in the formal detailed offer to be issued shortly. To service the new bonds it offers to make available \$1,800,000 per year for five years and \$2,000,000 per year thereafter. The amounts not required for interest at 3 percent per annum are to be devoted entirely to the purchase in the market and cancellation of the new bonds.

While the Government of the United States has no direct interest in the matter, the Department of State, the Treasury Department, and the Federal Loan Administrator have acted as friendly intermediaries to assist the parties in reaching an agreement, and they are of the opinion that in view of conditions that have prevailed since 1932, the offer of the Colombian Government constitutes a fair effort on its part to adjust its obligations. They recognize, of course, that the bondholders must make their own decision.

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF URUGUAY

A proclamation (no. 2452) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Uruguay and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Uruguay or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from December 10, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on December 28, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for January 1, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 1), page 1.

FISHERY MISSION TO PERU

[Released to the press January 3]

En route from the United States today were two experts in the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior detailed by the President to assist the Peruvian Government in conducting a survey of its sea-fishery resources. A third expert will follow shortly, completing the personnel of the mission.

The assignments were effected under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 3, 1939,³ which authorizes the President to detail employees of the Federal Government having special scientific, technical, or professional qualifications to the American republics at the request of the government concerned and in agreement therewith. The Fishery Mission to

Peru represents a further practical demonstration of this Government's broad policy of co-operation with our neighbors to the south, the services of over 30 experts and specialists in the fields of highway engineering, immigration procedure, customs tariffs and statistics, commercial policy, taxation, monetary problems, library administration, etc., having been previously detailed to the American republics under the same act.

Under the terms of an agreement with the Peruvian Government, R. H. Fiedler, Chief, Division of Fishery Industries, will serve as Chief of the Mission. He will be assisted by N. D. Jarvis, an Associate Technologist of the Fishery Industries Division in charge of practical fishery preservation demonstrations, and by Milton J. Lobell, a biologist of the Division of Fishery Biology.

³ 53 Stat. 652.

PAYMENT BY MEXICO UNDER SPECIAL CLAIMS CONVENTION OF 1934

[Released to the press December 31]

The Ambassador of Mexico formally presented to the Secretary of State today his Government's check for \$500,000 in payment of the seventh annual instalment, due January 1, 1941, in accordance with article II of the convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Mexico City on April 24, 1934, providing for the en bloc

settlement of the claims presented by the Government of the United States to the Commission established by the Special Claims Convention, concluded September 10, 1923.

The Ambassador of Mexico also presented a check covering interest due under article III of the convention of April 24, 1934.

The Secretary of State requested the Ambassador of Mexico to convey to his Government an expression of this Government's appreciation.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: BRAZILIAN COUNCIL

[Released to the press by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics December 30]

Five Brazilian business and financial leaders will constitute the first of the 21 national councils to be established by the Inter-American Development Commission, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Chairman, announced December 29. Mr. Rockefeller also serves as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

An outgrowth of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee organized following the Conference of Panama, the Inter-American Development Commission is designed (1) to stimulate the increase of non-competitive imports from Latin America to the United States; (2) to stimulate and increase trade between the Latin American countries; and (3) to encourage development of industry in Latin America, with particular regard to the production of consumer goods.

The members of the new Comissão Brasileira de Fomento Inter-Americano are:

Leonardo Truda, member, Conselho do Comercio do Brasil; chairman, commercial and economic mission to Caribbean countries, 1940; former president, Bank of Brazil; chairman

Valentim F. Boucas, secretary, Technical Council of Economics and Finance; vice chairman

Alvaro Catao, director, Compania Costeira Heitor Freire de Carvalho, manager, Paulista Railway

Jose Nabuco, lawyer; delegate to Economic Conference, London, 1933

José Jobim, of the Brazilian consular service, has been designated executive secretary by Minister of Foreign Affairs Oswaldo Aranha, who was instrumental in securing the services of the entire Commission. Mr. Rockefeller said the active cooperation of Foreign Minister Aranha expedited organization of the Brazilian Council.

Duties of the Brazilian Council were explained to the members in Rio de Janeiro this week by George W. Magalhaes and J. Rafael Oreamuno, member and vice chairman, respectively, of the parent Inter-American Development Commission.

In addition to Mr. Rockefeller and the two members now in Brazil, the parent Commission comprises Renato de Azevedo and Carlos Campbell del Campo. John C. McClintock serves as executive secretary.

Proceeding from Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Magalhaes and Oreamuno will visit each of the other nine South American capitals to organize similar national councils. At a later date, groups will be established in the remaining 11 American republics, including the United States.

Europe

MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

[Released by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees January 3]

Representatives of the 32 nations holding membership in the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees have been notified of a meeting in the Dominican Republic from January 30 to February 3 to inspect the Sosua colony, "test tube" of refugee settlement in the Western Hemisphere, it was announced January 3 by Alfred Wagg, 3d, secretary of the Intergovernmental Committee.

The meeting will be held on the first anniversary of the signing of the agreement between the Dominican Government and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, which provided for the settlement of European refugees in the Caribbean republic.

The meeting will open in the National Palace at Ciudad Trujillo, and His Excellency Dr. Troncoso de la Concha, President of the Dominican Republic, will preside. James N. Rosenberg, President of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, will report on the work of the Association for the first year.

The meeting will be addressed by representatives of the governments holding membership in the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, including a representative of the Government of the United States, and Mr. George Warren, representing President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees. Moreover, messages will be read from the leaders in the refugee field, such as the Honorable Lord Winterton, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee; Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Committee; and the Honorable Myron C. Taylor, American Vice Chairman.

When the representatives of the nations holding membership in the Intergovernmental Committee meet in Ciudad Trujillo it will be the first

time they have gathered together since the meeting in Washington in October 1939, when President Roosevelt warned that between 10 and 20 million refugees would be thrown on the world's mercy by the present war.

At that meeting the officers of the Intergovernmental Committee adopted, as a first step in meeting this awesome problem, a program for a "test tube" settlement in the Dominican Republic, to be financed by private capital.

The Dominican Republic Settlement Association was organized, with a capital of \$10,000,000. It was organized along the lines of the charter companies which in the seventeenth century first settled America.

The Dominican Republic agreed to allow 100,000 refugees to settle within its borders. Generalissimo Trujillo, who took an active interest in the settlement as a concrete humanitarian measure, personally contributed an estate of 65,000 acres, and buildings and equipment, at Sosua, for the colony.

In its first months the Dominican Settlement Association encountered its principal difficulty in transporting refugee colonists to their new homeland.

Prospective colonists were chosen for their adaptability in agriculture and were trained as agriculturists before leaving Europe.

In spite of difficulties, 500 families have successfully been transplanted to the Sosua colony. Already, they have placed 3,000 acres in agriculture and have established their own dairy industry.

The Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh contributed \$50,000 to make a complete economic survey of the Dominican Republic with the view of ascertaining the proper business and agricultural pursuits to be followed by the colonists. This survey is being undertaken by Dr. Dana G.

Munro, Director of the School of Government of Princeton University, and is supervised by the Brookings Institution.

The meeting in the Dominican Republic will not be a formal meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, but rather a "report meeting" at which progress will be shown.

The following are members of the Intergovernmental Committee: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM THE KING OF ITALY

[Released to the press December 31]

The following is a translation of a message from the King of Italy to the President:

"*ROME, December 23, 1940.*

"On the approach of the New Year I wish to express to you, Mr. President, all my most cordial good wishes for the people of the United States and for you personally.

VITTORIO EMANUELE"

The following is the President's reply to the King of Italy:

"**THE WHITE HOUSE,**
"December 30, 1940.

"I greatly appreciate Your Majesty's cordial message. I extend to Your Majesty my most sincere wishes for your personal welfare and my hope that during the year to come the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessings of a righteous peace.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press January 3]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through November 30, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; Italy; and Greece) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in non-belligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$308.19	\$125.00	\$55.51	\$127.68	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	52,696.35	39,964.39	12,731.96	None	None	None
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. ^a United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.....	1,461,043.62	997,521.99	94,292.17	369,229.46	\$82,621.67	None
American Aid for German War Prisoners, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1940. Canada.....	2,011.66	5.73	126.24	1,879.69	45.00	\$55.00
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	14,037.76	9,166.03	3,506.60	1,365.13	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D.C., May 23, 1940. France, Great Britain, Sweden, Palestine, Canada, and Switzerland.....	11,735.02	6,277.50	569.85	4,887.67	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de l'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	20,888.75	11,693.70	2,844.21	6,350.84	4,936.84	833.40
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany.....	3,089.07	3,044.60	44.47	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, New York, N. Y., May 27, 1940. ^b France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France.....	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany, Poland, Canada, Dutch Guiana, British West Indies, and Jamaica.....	40,662.59	28,300.00	9,258.72	3,103.87	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland.....	30,793.69	26,243.20	2,255.85	2,294.64	471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom.....	3,249.52	3,133.02	101.50	15.00	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	3,115.00	None	2,580.11	534.89	None	None
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	6,244.30	5,020.75	376.14	847.41	7,651.43	None
American Field Hospital Corps, New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England.....	224,113.37	105,340.20	22,040.45	96,732.72	1,500.00	1,194.20
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and British East Africa.....	329,140.54	272,299.54	16,290.94	40,550.06	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France and England.....	7,614.77	3,399.50	1,228.95	2,986.32	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	46,369.51	28,649.06	8,257.70	9,462.75	51,894.20	1,077.40
American Friends of Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain.....	7,377.73	2,450.00	1,916.67	3,011.06	None	None
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia.....	29,433.92	23,641.42	5,117.69	674.81	19,240.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. ^c Great Britain.....	2,771.95	2,357.00	None	414.95	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	323,027.01	167,822.76	33,626.58	121,577.67	19,904.96	None

^a The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1940, at its own request. Since Nov. 30, this organization has operated under registration no. 208, in the name of the British War Relief Society, Inc.

^b The registration of this organization was revoked on Oct. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

^c No report for the month of November has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and the United Kingdom.....	\$4,782.84	\$1,927.02	\$2,855.82	None	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy.....	97,772.74	90,706.27	6,765.40	\$301.07	\$14,512.17	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France and England.....	5,266.05	3,786.50	368.09	1,111.46	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. France and England.....	18,205.55	12,515.28	702.16	4,988.11	12,112.14	\$806.32
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1939. ⁴ France.....	200.00	200.00	None	None	None	None
American German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany and Canada.....	4,563.03	3,000.00	1,092.74	470.29	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain.....	5,355.00	None	None	5,355.00	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	2,777,430.44	2,534,613.72	242,816.72	None	51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. England.....	1,396.82	1,115.77	None	281.05	2,100.00	200.00
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland.....	3,310.63	2,128.10	194.18	988.35	None	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,080.22	180.07	269.58	630.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and England.....	5,150.51	3,460.50	82.62	1,607.39	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	2,616.34	1,266.30	664.33	685.71	1,184.10	33.70
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England.....	20,245.53	11,646.86	6,682.22	1,906.45	21,431.07	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	10,920.68	6,500.00	324.93	4,095.75	650.00	107.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France and England.....	1,394.34	564.38	354.34	475.62	296.50	20.00
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	22,187.93	12,196.33	841.71	9,149.89	2,826.56	320.00
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	10,827.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,538.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	9,551.11	6,017.53	703.99	2,829.59	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	10,210.87	9,266.45	453.10	491.32	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	206.91	183.30	-12.63	10.98	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	2,214.90	1,156.10	85.67	973.13	725.00	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France.....	13,986.07	9,508.98	745.57	3,731.52	1,565.88	847.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,155.91	742.00	97.16	316.75	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	2,213.13	975.00	207.36	1,030.77	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England.....	27,082.98	8,243.00	11,707.57	7,132.41	13,468.00	1,726.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium, France, and Great Britain.....	5,376.48	3,005.46	1,962.66	408.36	33,182.50	None

⁴ The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940. Belgium.....	\$2,000.06	\$51.38	\$2.50	\$1,955.18	\$227.50	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France.....	5,481.17	2,846.74	1,008.43	1,626.00	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	12,280.02	8,530.40	3,548.81	200.81	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland.....	303,932.18	250,324.31	55.23	143,552.64	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	6,308.03	5,281.30	738.01	288.72	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. Greece, England, and France.....	740,636.43	247,406.32	74,461.88	418,768.23	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England.....	2,311.08	1,163.70	222.84	924.54	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries.....	30,145.46	24,853.49	2,075.26	3,216.71	2,576.00	\$61.65
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.....	2,980.03	25.00	2,339.61	615.42	9,923.00	100.00
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	106,903.63	75,505.00	3,423.33	27,975.30	56,246.90	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.* All belligerent countries.....	69,558.45	65,230.48	1,443.87	2,884.10	317.22	153.65
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain and Greece.....	291,451.60	260,531.93	19,185.57	11,734.10	82,109.12	None
British War Relief Fund, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1940. Great Britain.....	161.51	149.00	9.20	3.31	None	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain, Newfoundland, and British East Africa.....	1,751,287.95	796,074.73	168,683.91	786,529.31	417,114.75	None
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	489,643.22	174,793.72	128,457.06	186,392.44	466,555.44	10,584.75
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
California Denmark Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 20, 1940. Denmark.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1940. Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland.....	1,513.64	155.25	213.90	1,144.49	None	300.50
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	3,820.00	700.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	1,244.86	1,014.50	165.41	64.95	None	None
Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	16,246.20	10,984.00	3,547.62	1,714.67	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	38,080.57	24,647.45	13,442.12	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1940. Poland.....	829.87	500.00	226.77	103.10	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	2,860.73	1,995.80	43.76	830.17	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,452.72	1,300.75	11.65	140.32	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	2,549.45	658.28	560.24	1,330.93	2,775.00	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France.....	8,075.96	5,995.46	694.04	1,386.46	1,677.30	None

* No report for the month of November has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Church of the Pilgrimage, Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 5, 1940. ^f England.....	\$148.50	\$148.50	None	None	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939. ^e Poland.....	510,459.15	433,953.87	\$53,555.24	\$2,950.04	\$1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg.....	8,790.92	4,165.00	2,743.33	1,882.59	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the "XX" Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	21,903.04	15,969.71	2,506.63	3,426.70	4,529.59	\$587.00
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.....	60,660.87	40,112.76	7,367.93	13,180.18	3,305.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	4,523.03	2,500.00	1,805.60	217.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.....	2,441.83	2,162.72	255.71	23.40	None	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.....	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium.....	15,705.52	5,402.90	193.89	10,108.73	30,400.00	None
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,058.30	1,687.19	371.11	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	54,752.58	37,650.28	9,008.28	8,094.02	11,783.93	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland.....	5,729.85	None	2,300.05	3,429.80	None	None
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands.....	49,044.44	8,078.55	9,532.18	31,433.71	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, and France.....	99,511.08	86,572.02	4,241.55	8,697.51	80,304.94	643.65
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940. Poland.....	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None
The Fall River British War Relief Society, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,076.31	1,000.91	190.63	884.77	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	7,594.30	4,450.93	889.19	2,254.18	3,200.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England.....	5,817.61	2,483.07	417.80	2,916.74	1,199.93	None
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	10,204.30	8,086.09	506.53	1,611.68	864.70	400.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany.....	590.21	531.21	None	50.00	None	None
Fortra, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	630,646.82	461,984.52	71,323.72	97,338.58	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	117,686.47	67,430.43	25,506.43	24,749.61	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. France.....	636.30	None	None	636.30	None	None
French Colonies War Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France.....	323.22	None	222.77	100.45	None	None

^f The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 7, 1940, at the request of registrant.^e This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	\$3,754.43	\$1,883.07	\$297.57	\$1,573.79	\$30,339.50	\$215.13
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France	882.76	393.62	134.01	365.13	906.17	871.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 16, 1939. France	42,425.44	19,607.54	6,103.38	16,714.52	217.50	83.20
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940. ^a France	5,556.46	500.00	10.00	5,046.46	None	None
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	16,551.71	4,301.31	5,816.63	6,433.77	26,526.88	172.25
Friends of Dover, England Fund, Dover, N. H., Oct. 25, 1940. England	1,015.00	None	None	1,015.00	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	14,329.33	2,312.42	6,488.67	5,528.24	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,421.95	680.00	92.26	649.69	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	545.38	128.37	58.71	358.30	None	None
Funds for France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1940. France	12,763.84	1,250.00	6,936.30	4,577.45	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1939. Poland	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Tauftlieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. ^c France and England	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain	2,200.44	900.95	766.86	442.63	None	None
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940. Northern Ireland	159.25	150.25	None	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	82.00	82.00	None	None	None	None
Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France	550.38	370.79	30.70	148.89	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	14,583.39	11,523.95	None	3,059.44	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	2,345.44	855.96	73.35	1,416.13	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain	9,262.81	7,241.68	415.67	1,605.46	779.93	None
Greek War Relief Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1940. Greece	116,334.98	None	None	116,334.98	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine	962,676.67	768,484.09	39,001.05	155,191.53	61,009.36	848.80
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland	221,059.81	180,151.18	50,900.83	None	None	None
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain	83,130.06	None	3,726.43	79,403.63	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, and Poland	2,674.20	2,575.00	99.20	None	None	None

^a No report for the month of November has been received from this organization.^b The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	\$19,955.16	\$13,992.34	\$156.86	\$5,805.96	\$773.05	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,530.58	2,910.00	62.38	567.20	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,081.02	1,033.05	19.60	1,028.37	1,150.00	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940, Poland.....	699.30	None	None	699.30	None	None
International Children's Relief Association, New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1940. Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. All belligerent countries.....	68,100.61	36,883.50	5,655.63	25,570.48	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Wheeling, W. Va., July 5, 1940. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	11,741.86	7,527.52	4,214.34	None	2,020.00	None
Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Ancon, C. Z., Sept. 20, 1940. England.....	149.50	None	1.95	147.55	None	None
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	7,861.69	4,651.00	1,402.21	1,808.48	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	11,842.10	10,000.00	1,686.08	156.02	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France.....	227.25	25.00	8.56	193.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.....	1,222.21	892.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland.....	4,470.27	6,450.00	406.90	None	None	None
The Kyffhaeuser, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, and Canada.....	55,440.02	42,831.27	5,515.60	7,093.15	1,933.00	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the United States, Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1940. Italy.....	2,549.12	2,490.89	None	58.23	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	19,986.47	8,647.13	4,212.37	7,126.97	None	None
La France Post, American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	1,585.32	925.00	385.79	274.53	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France.....	414.50	406.00	None	8.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway.....	2,784.13	1,560.52	1,223.61	None	11.14	\$4.04
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	2,058.96	1,498.24	78.19	482.53	2,400.00	None
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland.....	16,228.73	9,642.00	2,716.50	3,870.23	None	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England.....	26,880.16	25,460.68	36.26	1,383.22	18,874.29	19.13
Lord Mayor of Plymouth's Services Welfare Fund, Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 5, 1940. ¹ England.....	735.25	603.16	42.09	None	None	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France.....	54,844.30	18,901.11	18,135.23	22,807.96	76,348.00	None

¹ The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 9, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Medical and Surgical Supply Committee of America, New York, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, Belgium, and Greece.	\$20,752.54	\$500.34	\$6,283.40	\$13,968.80	\$70,770.28	\$4,580.00
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, and Canada.	29,910.20	21,585.46	4,494.84	3,829.90	8,663.02	6,646.55
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, New York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1940. France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and United Kingdom	5,560.40	5,000.00	560.40	None	None	None
Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 18, 1940. British Isles	1,390.36	838.32	.35	551.60	618.14	None
Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 12, 1940. England and France	2,123.27	642.45	295.82	1,185.00	165.00	None
The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	177,300.69	10,175.88	2,062.53	164,142.28	15,927.85	2,935.00
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England	14,480.05	6,994.60	5,381.51	2,163.94	5,427.28	1,651.51
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Norway and Denmark	1,134.31	None	829.78	304.53	None	None
Near East Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1940. Greece	25,413.13	5,000.00	6,002.82	14,820.31	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940. Netherlands	3,478.25	1,253.87	16.50	2,207.88	None	None
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire	9,652.89	7,483.50	670.85	1,489.54	2,200.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France	227.00	148.00	51.00	28.00	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,581.48	1,400.28	10.18	162.02	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway	396,611.25	None	11,952.59	384,628.66	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,407.16	4,589.86	None	817.30	None	None
Nowy Świat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	26,865.37	25,677.50	103.39	1,064.48	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	6,254.88	3,377.00	None	2,877.88	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire	36,735.17	30,454.05	6,281.12	None	None	None
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Cristobal, C. Z., Oct. 16, 1940. England	143.50	137.55	5.95	None	15.00	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	113,553.76	60,000.00	33,078.01	20,475.75	None	None
Parcels for Belgian Prisoners, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1940. ¹ Germany	7,744.41	3,954.56	684.39	3,105.46	None	None
Parcels for the Forces, New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1940. Great Britain	5,854.28	2,643.54	4,527.10	None	35.40	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and Great Britain	7,477.33	6,866.33	None	611.00	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	7,744.41	3,954.56	684.39	3,105.46	None	None

^{*} No report for the month of November has been received from this organization.[†] No complete report for the month of November has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Pelham Overseas Knitting Circle, Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. Scotland.....	\$778.54	\$296.43	\$31.00	\$451.11	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland and England.....	9,033.85	7,946.85	15.00	1,072.00	\$1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	2,705.17	426.32	9.60	2,269.25	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland.....	427.01	362.06	25.17	39.78	425.00	None
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	458,151.12	264,321.15	12,490.70	181,339.27	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany.....	5,944.78	3,542.55	3,702.30	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section, Inc. (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France and England.....	29,120.00	19,769.05	170.56	9,180.39	255.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	2,658.83	None	35.30	2,628.53	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,332.17	904.24	148.57	189.36	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	4,049.19	3,316.65	51.26	681.28	1,800.00	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,246.54	6,392.86	1.59	852.09	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, 1939. Poland.....	4,350.01	3,025.00	251.42	1,073.59	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	11,469.43	11,102.23	20.00	347.20	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrals" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	3,070.59	2,000.00	13.00	1,057.59	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	302,941.12	231,065.00	1,947.90	69,928.22	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	4,412.62	2,910.00	97.54	1,405.08	5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Poland.....	98,963.82	77,911.30	12,564.07	8,488.45	289,633.50	\$212,618.00
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,762.99	3,200.00	9.65	553.34	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J. Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,382.91	800.00	13.00	560.91	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	9,070.85	7,101.19	424.84	1,544.82	2,600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,835.48	1,201.27	247.67	386.54	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	2,728.82	1,142.30	396.04	1,190.48	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,995.12	7,189.84	240.46	564.82	4,250.00	250.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	159,568.04	108,646.73	6,238.43	44,682.88	62,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland.....	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None

* No report for the month of November has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland.....	\$6,727.13	\$5,171.64	\$1,436.76	\$118.73	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland.....	6,043.90	5,160.56	208.35	675.08	\$775.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,849.10	649.60	293.16	906.34	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	10,628.43	7,397.24	913.63	2,817.56	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	45,802.50	33,310.00	882.04	11,610.46	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,870.54	1,825.00	481.28	570.26	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	2,884.77	2,757.00	25.17	102.60	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,251.29	1,000.00	30.10	221.19	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	61,348.81	53,510.95	1,961.80	5,876.06	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland.....	1,603.35	1,360.90	238.67	3.78	900.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.00	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	4,776.56	3,061.37	18.20	1,696.99	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland.....	2,778.60	2,500.00	70.80	207.80	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	1,811.90	620.46	219.24	972.20	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, New York, and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	12,370.16	8,869.00	2,511.99	989.17	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	790.04	448.00	190.56	151.48	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	16,503.75	13,732.72	1,019.06	1,841.97	11,607.40	\$500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	13,763.06	9,472.81	1,773.69	2,516.56	3,678.00	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	2,156.24	2,000.00	None	156.24	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,085.32	1,788.31	168.26	2,128.75	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	6,379.45	6,262.36	117.09	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	5,964.30	5,260.35	57.32	646.63	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	7,269.10	5,262.70	424.81	1,581.59	1,800.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939.* Poland.....	5,789.56	2,321.10	642.34	2,826.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany.....	8,296.14	2,817.24	2,745.58	2,733.32	2,068.80	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939.* Poland.....	3,886.00	2,619.04	272.48	994.48	780.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	639.29	None	85.00	554.29	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,758.93	7,400.00	172.15	186.78	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxembourg.....	373,404.25	135,805.00	30,087.84	207,511.41	None	None

* No report for the month of November has been received from this organization.

* No complete report for the month of November has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940. ^p Great Britain, France, and French Cameroons—Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	\$37,249.75	\$9,529.10	\$11,192.83	\$16,527.82	\$5,064.50	\$950.00
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	2,868.67	2,104.98	184.53	579.16	716.46	None
Relief for French Refugees in England, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France and Great Britain	7,757.94	7,336.97	None	420.97	2,560.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	10,788.84	16,396.81	635.86	2,756.17	5,723.95	\$60.65
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	4,320.94	3,866.50	365.41	89.03	1,000.00	None
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1940. Great Britain	909.08	175.00	287.82	446.26	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	8,308.43	5,742.92	2,113.57	451.94	1,166.20	2,748.05
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D.C., Washington, D.C., June 18, 1940. Scotland	902.96	831.31	71.65	None	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,962.66	None	None	2,992.66	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	201,915.67	148,627.05	1,775.03	51,513.59	25,562.00	None
San Angelo Standard, Inc., San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 28, 1940. England	103.00	103.00	None	None	None	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	150,917.44	105,098.72	34,789.60	11,029.12	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,067.24	5,555.71	45.00	496.53	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940. Scotland	1,013.26	1,000.00	None	13.26	None	None
Scottish Clans Evacuation Plan, Port Washington, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain	1,979.00	1,960.24	None	18.76	None	None
Le Secours Français, New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1940. France	13,981.02	2,000.00	5,824.80	6,456.22	None	328.63
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain	2,026.28	1,644.44	108.35	273.49	2,240.10	None
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share a Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	688.70	350.00	113.60	225.10	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France	1,277.72	None	706.13	571.59	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	None
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France	852.81	373.49	57.56	421.76	8.00	None
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuals de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France	317.00	200.00	2.80	114.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine	14,944.19	7,900.00	6,680.87	363.32	None	None
Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. France	5,969.25	None	598.31	5,370.94	None	None

^p This registrant serves primarily as a clearing house for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 14, 1940, at the request of the registrant.

* The figures given here are for the months of October and November only, since Le Secours Français did not commence operations under registration no. 112 until Oct. 1.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	\$13,674.45	\$6,397.52	\$1,104.96	\$6,171.97	\$10,878.40	\$1,727.50
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	38,062.61	12,934.58	24,031.23	1,096.80	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,213.44	1,100.00	54.20	59.24	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	\$100.00
Miss Heather Thatcher, Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,620.50	2,600.00	20.50	None	None	None
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	6,763.89	4,826.07	629.79	1,308.03	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Czechoslovakia.....	20,254.11	11,735.64	4,328.76	4,189.71	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain.....	3,910.28	2,559.18	3.95	1,347.12	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,073.96	3,073.96	None	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy.....	451.26	108.50	175.89	166.87	200.00	5.00
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,449.40	400.27	585.47	1,463.66	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands.....	20,543.70	17,451.04	4,978.03	7,114.63	100.00	None
United American-Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,249.72	2,400.00	136.94	712.78	None	None
United American-Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France.....	4,300.78	2,067.15	2,206.52	36.11	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	1,326.97	None	160.44	1,166.53	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	5,410.57	4,080.00	1,028.50	301.98	375.00	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	55,549.74	30,156.58	25,750.22	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France and England.....	122,216.48	79,520.63	12,268.10	30,427.75	8,504.52	528.75
United Fund for Refugee Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England.....	5,161.15	918.15	3,544.17	698.83	None	None
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,732.02	2,409.94	135.99	96.09	None	None
United Nowy Dworczyk Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland.....	889.85	None	35.21	854.64	None	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	2,185.14	1,350.00	235.52	599.62	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,618.23	2,080.32	437.91	100.00	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	1,221.19	576.80	26.75	617.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,022.46	2,462.10	355.48	104.88	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland and England.....	8,101.60	6,889.14	140.13	1,072.33	None	None
Universal Committee for the Defense of Democracy, New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1940. England and France.....	507.10	None	512.90	None	None	None
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	4,207.41	3,897.31	114.31	195.79	3,282.00	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland.....	2,316.07	2,214.90	14.17	87.90	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Nov. 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France. Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Nov. 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date.	\$8,882.56 517,174.96	\$6,538.30 431,450.24	\$8.02 88,893.31	\$2,336.24 None	\$8,933.50 1,341,611.16	None None
Total *	17,192,740.57	11,142,600.25	1,693,861.73	4,374,754.30	3,767,256.62	\$260,756.86

* It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

The Department

RESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY GRADY

[Released to the press by the White House December 30]

The President has received the following letter of resignation, under date of December 28, 1940, from the Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"It is with genuine regret that I tender you my resignation as Assistant Secretary of State. I am compelled to do so as personal considerations necessitate my returning to private life.

"I have been associated with you in several capacities for most of the time since you became President. It has been a rare privilege and great happiness to have cooperated in a small way in the epochal work you are doing for our country and the world. Of course I am at your command at any time and for any service I can render you and the country.

"Faithfully yours,

HENRY F. GRADY"

In accepting the resignation, the President, on December 30, wrote Mr. Grady as follows:

"MY DEAR HENRY:

"It is with very great regret that I have learned of your decision to resign from Government service. And I accept your resignation most reluctantly; only because I understand the compelling personal considerations involved. It has always been a pleasure to work with you.

"Your loyal and able work in the important post of Assistant Secretary of State, as in your earlier posts of high responsibility in the service of the Government, has been a source of deep personal as well as official satisfaction to me.

"I am particularly grateful for your typically warm-hearted and generous offer to be of further service to your country and I shall not fail to bear it in mind.

"With best wishes for success and happiness in your new work.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

[Released to the press December 31]

The following recent appointments to offices in the Department have been made by the Secretary of State:

Mr. George L. Brandt, a Foreign Service officer of class II, was designated on December 27 to serve as Chief of the Special Division, effective January 2, 1941.

On the same date, Mr. James Hugh Keeley, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated Assistant Chief of the Special Division, also effective January 2, 1941.

Mr. William E. DeCourcy, a Foreign Service officer of class IV, was designated on December 27 to serve as an Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Breckinridge Long, effective as from December 23, 1940.

been assigned as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Marshall M. Vance, of Dayton, Ohio, Consul at Windsor, Ont., Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Angus I. Ward, of Chassell, Mich., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been assigned as Consul at Vladivostok, U. S. S. R., where a consulate general will be established.

Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York, N. Y., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward P. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, and will serve in dual capacity.

Sidney H. Browne, of Short Hills, N. J., Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned as Consul at Genoa, Italy.

Carl Breuer, of Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y., Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been assigned as Vice Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela.

Robert B. Memminger, of Charleston, S. C., Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

William P. Snow of Bangor, Maine, Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lima, Peru.

Fred E. Waller, of Michigan, Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been appointed Foreign Service officer and assigned as Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Donald H. Nichols, of New Mexico, Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been appointed Vice Consul at Vladivostok, U. S. S. R.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press January 4]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 28, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

George K. Donald, of Mobile, Ala., Consul General at Southampton, England, has been assigned as Consul General at Windsor, Ont., Canada, and will proceed to his post upon the closing of the office at Southampton.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex., First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Parker W. Buhrman, of Botetourt County, Va., Consul General at Basel, Switzerland, has

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Costa Rica

By letter dated December 20, 1940 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Costa Rica of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on December 17, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic.

POSTAL

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1939

Albania

By a note dated October 28, 1940, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Legation of Italy at Bern notified the Government of the Swiss Confederation by a communication dated October 11, 1940 of the adherence of Albania to the Universal Postal Convention signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939 and to the following acts signed on the same day:

- Arrangement concerning parcel post
- Arrangement concerning letters and parcels of declared value
- Arrangement concerning money orders
- Arrangement concerning collections
- Arrangement concerning postal transfers
- Arrangement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals

Egypt

The American Minister to Egypt transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated October 17, 1940 a translation of a decree published in the *Journal Official* No. 137, of October 14, 1940, promulgating the Universal Postal Convention and subsidiary arrangements signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939. The decree states that the instrument of ratification by Egypt of the following acts was deposited with the Argentine Government on August 16, 1940.

Universal postal convention, and annexes
Arrangement concerning letters and parcels of declared value, and annexes

Arrangement concerning parcel post, and annexes

Arrangement concerning collections

Arrangement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals

Arrangement concerning money orders, and annexes

RESTRICTION OF WAR

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR (TREATY SERIES NO. 846)

Italy

In execution of the provisions of article 85 of the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, the Swiss Minister at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State, with a note dated December 5, 1940, the official Italian translation of the convention, which was furnished to the Swiss Government by the Italian Government for transmittal to the states parties to the convention.

COMMERCE

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA (EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT SERIES NO. 180)

The President signed a proclamation on December 28, 1940, allocating for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1941, inclusive, among countries of supply, the quantity of crude petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax under the trade agreement with Venezuela, signed on November 6, 1939. The agreement provides for a reduction in the import tax on crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, from $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ per gallon on an annual quota of imports not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. Imports above these amounts are taxable at $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per gallon.

Under the terms of the proclamation, the shares of the total imports of such petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax are allocated among countries of supply on the basis of the proportions of the total imports for consumption in the United States supplied during the calendar year 1939. The following allocations of the tariff quota are set forth in the proclamation:

United States of Venezuela	70.4 percent
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territory)	21.3 percent
Republic of Colombia	3.2 percent
Other foreign countries	5.1 percent

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 of the Congress of the United States of America, as amended by the Act of June 12, 1934, entitled "AN ACT To amend the Tariff Act of 1930" (48 Stat. 943), which amending Act was extended by Joint Resolutions of Con-

gress, approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24) and April 12, 1940 (Public Res. No. 61, 76th Cong.), as follows:

SEC. 350. (a) For the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States (as a means of assisting in the present emergency in restoring the American standard of living, in overcoming domestic unemployment and the present economic depression, in increasing the purchasing power of the American public, and in establishing and maintaining a better relationship among various branches of American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce) by regulating the admission of foreign goods into the United States in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various branches of American production so that foreign markets will be made available to those branches of American production which require and are capable of developing such outlets by affording corresponding market opportunities for foreign products in the United States, the President, whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or any foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purpose above declared will be promoted by the means hereinafter specified, is authorized from time to time—

(1) To enter into foreign trade agreements with foreign governments or instrumentalities thereof; and

(2) To proclaim such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions, or such continuance, and for such minimum periods, of existing customs or excise treatment of any article covered by foreign trade agreements, as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into hereunder. No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than 50 per centum any existing rate of duty or transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists. The proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall apply to articles the growth, produce,

or manufacture of all foreign countries, whether imported directly, or indirectly: *Provided*, That the President may suspend the application to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section; and the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be in effect from and after such time as is specified in the proclamation. The President may at any time terminate any such proclamation in whole or in part.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, I entered into a *modus vivendi* and a definitive agreement on November 6, 1939, with the President of the United States of Venezuela;

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of November 16, 1939, I did make public the said *modus vivendi* and definitive agreement, including two Schedules annexed to each of them, to the end that the said *modus vivendi* and every part thereof should be observed and fulfilled by the United States of America and the citizens thereof on December 16, 1939, and thereafter during its continuance in force, and that the said definitive agreement should be so observed and fulfilled upon its entry into full force, as provided for in Article XIX of the said definitive agreement;

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of November 27, 1940, I did proclaim the entry into full force on December 14, 1940 of the said definitive agreement;

WHEREAS, Article II of the said definitive agreement provides as follows:

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, enumerated and described in Schedule II annexed to this Agreement and made a part thereof, shall, on their importation into the United States of America, be exempt from ordinary customs duties in excess of those set forth and provided for in the said Schedule. The said articles shall also be exempt from all other duties, taxes, fees, charges or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, in excess of those im-

posed on the day of the signature of this Agreement or required to be imposed thereafter under laws of the United States of America in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement.

WHEREAS, Schedule II annexed to the said definitive agreement provides in part as follows:

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of Article	Rate of Import Tax
3422	Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil. <i>Provided</i> , That such petroleum and fuel oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year in excess of 5 per centum of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in continental United States during the preceding calendar year, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, shall not be entitled to a reduction in tax by virtue of this item, but the rate of import tax thereon shall not exceed.....	3¢ per gal. 3¢ per gal.

WHEREAS, Article VII of the said definitive agreement reads as follows:

In the event the Government of the United States of America or the Government of the United States of Venezuela regulates imports of any article in which the other country has an interest either as regards the total amount permitted to be imported or as regards the amount permitted to be imported at a specified rate of duty, the Government taking such action shall establish in advance, and give public notice of, the total amount permitted to be imported from all countries during any specified period, which shall not be shorter than three months, and of any increase or decrease in such amount during the period, and if shares are allocated to countries of export, the share allocated to the other country shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article from all foreign countries supplied by the other country in a previous representative period, account being taken in so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special fac-

tors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article.

WHEREAS, Article VI of the Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entered into on December 20, 1935, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and now in force between the two countries, provides in part as follows:

7. If the Government of the United States of America establishes or maintains any form of quantitative restriction or control of the importation or sale of any article in which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has an interest, or imposes a lower duty or charge on the importation or sale of a specified quantity of any such article than the duty or charge imposed on importations in excess of such quantity, the Government of the United States of America will allot to the Kingdom of the Netherlands a share of the total quantity of such article permitted to be imported or sold, or permitted to be imported or sold at such lower duty or charge, during a specified period, equivalent to the proportion of the total importation of such article which the Kingdom of the Netherlands supplied in a basic period prior to the imposition of such quantitative restriction on such article, unless it is mutually agreed to dispense with such allotment. . . .

WHEREAS, a Trade Agreement was entered into between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia on September 13, 1935, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and is now in force between the two countries;

WHEREAS, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United States of Venezuela, and the Republic of Colombia have an interest in the importation into the United States of America of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil;

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of December 12, 1939, I did proclaim the allocation among countries of production, on the basis therein set forth, of the quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived

from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said *modus vivendi* and definitive agreement during the period from December 16, 1939 to December 31, 1940, inclusive;

WHEREAS, the allocation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), to the United States of Venezuela and to the Republic of Colombia, of shares of the total quantity of such petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II annexed to the said definitive agreement is required and appropriate, during the calendar year 1941, to carry out the said trade agreement of December 20, 1935 between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the said definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela and the said trade agreement of September 13, 1935 between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia;

WHEREAS, I find that imports for consumption into the United States of America from all countries, of such petroleum and fuel oil during the calendar year 1939 were representative of the trade in such articles;

WHEREAS, I find that the proportions of total imports into the United States of America for consumption of such petroleum and fuel oil supplied by the United States of Venezuela, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), the Republic of Colombia and by all other foreign countries, respectively, during the calendar year 1939, were as follows:

United States of Venezuela	70.4 per centum
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories)	21.3 per centum
Republic of Colombia	3.2 per centum
Other foreign countries	5.1 per centum

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, do hereby proclaim that, of the total aggregate quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum in-

cluding fuel oil known as gas oil, entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, no more than 70.4 per centum shall be the produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, nor more than 21.3 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), nor more than 3.2 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Republic of Colombia, nor more than 5.1 per centum, the produce or manufacture of other foreign countries, such percentages to be applied during the calendar year 1941.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of December in the year
 [SEAL] of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
 CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated December 30, 1940 that the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was signed on behalf of Brazil on December 27, 1940.

Commercial Policy

ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON CRUDE PETROLEUM AND FUEL OIL

The text of a proclamation signed by the President on December 28, 1940 allocating for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1941, inclusive, among countries of supply, the quantity of crude petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax under the trade agreement with Venezuela appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Emergency Regulation of Level of Rainy Lake and of Other Boundary Waters in the Rainy Lake Watershed: Convention Between the United States of America and Canada—Signed September 15, 1938; proclaimed by the President October 18, 1940. Treaty Series No. 961. 3 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following Government publications issued recently may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Foreign Trade of the United States in Agricultural Products. (Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agricultural Relations Office.) June 1940. 34 pp. (processed).

Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Annual Report of the Director, Hugh S. Cumming, Fiscal Year 1939-40. September 1940. 36 pp.

The Foreign Trade of Latin America. Report on Trade of Latin America, With Special Reference to Trade With the United States. Part II (in 20 sections¹) : Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of—

Bolivia. [Section 2.] vii, 46 pp., illus. (processed.)
 Paraguay. [Section 7.] vii, 44 pp., illus. (processed.)

¹ When complete, the 20 sections of part II will cover the commercial policy and foreign trade of each of the 20 Latin American republics.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Revision of Prorations of the [Sugar] Quota for Foreign Countries Other Than Cuba. (Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Adjustment Administration.) [G. S. Q. R. Series 7, No. 1, Rev. 2, Amendment 1.] December 30, 1940. *Federal Register*, January 1, 1941

(vol. 6, no. 1), pp. 1-2 (The National Archives of the United States).

New Regulations Governing Preexamination of Aliens Within the United States. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C-27.] December 31, 1940. *Federal Register*, January 4, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 3), pp. 65-67.

New Regulations Governing the Arrest and Deportation of Aliens. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C-26.] December 31, 1940. *Federal Register*, January 4, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 3), pp. 68-73.

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